

The Hong

Bong

Daily

No. 7665

五十二年五月五日

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1882.

一月

號十日七英港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.**ARRIVALS.**

July 8. HIMALAYA, British steamer, 514 W. R. Beale, Haiphong 5th July, General Chinese.

July 8. ASA, Danish steamer, 880 Dijorap, Chinkiang 2nd July, Rice—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.

July 8. ALBATROSS, British str., 366, Goddard, Taiwan 4th July, Amoy 5th, and Seallow 7th, General—DOUGLAS LARIAK & CO.

July 8. C. T. HOOK, British str., 902 W. Jarvis, Pernot via Singapore 28th June, General—Arrow.

July 8. GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,430 J. W. Burch, Foochow 6th July, General—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.

July 9. GREATHORN, British steamer, 236 D. Scott, Hainan 28th July, General—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

July 9. OLYMPIA, German steamer, 785, Wagner, Saigon 4th July, Rice—SIEGMANN & CO.

July 9. VOGUE, French steamer, 1,040, du Temple, Yokohama 27th July, Mails & General—MESSINGHAUS MARITIMES.

July 9. CHINA, German steamer, 628, H. Schier, Swatow 8th July, General—YUNG FAR HUNG.

July 9. TEQUAN, Chinese steamer, 1,261, Credt, Shanghai 5th July, General—C. M. S. N. CO.

July 9. SHEN-HUA, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE

Roderick Hay, British str., for Pellew Islands.
Baird, British str., for Hainan.
Namos, British str., for Swatow.
Fokien, British str., for Amoy.
Ingo, German str., for Nagasaki.
Pelham, British bark for Whampoa.
Avon, German str., for Canton.
Ensay, Spanish str., for Manila.
Miramar, British str., for Swatow.
Nan-tao, French str., for Falhoi.

DEPARTURES.

July 8. CANTON, British steamer, for Saigon.
July 8. ROTTERDA, British steamer, for Shanghai.
July 8. SALTIE, French str., for Hainan, &c.
July 8. SAFFORD, British str., for Singapore and Penang.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergeres, PARIS.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT: LONDON, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, LYON, SHANGAI, HANKOW, NANTES, MELBOURNE, FOOCHOW, BOURBON, SYDNEY, YOKOHAMA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MRS. C. H. HAMER & SON.

The Hongkong & Shanghai receive Fixed Deposits on Terms to be accounted on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and forward every description of Banking Exchange Business.

BANKS**RENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....

£1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:**Bank of England.****Bank of Scotland.****Bank of Ireland ALLOWED**

by Directors.

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [11]

July 8. HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....

£5,000,000 of Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....

£1,000,000 of Dollars.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 14th March, 1848.

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....

£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....

£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergeres, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:

LONDON, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO,**MARSEILLE, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG,****LYON, SHANGAI, HANKOW,****NANTES, MELBOURNE, FOOCHOW,****BOURBON, SYDNEY, YOKOHAMA.****LONDON BANKERS:****THE BANK OF ENGLAND.****THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.****MRS. C. H. HAMER & SON.**

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F. COCHINHARD,
Agent, Hongkong.

6th February, 1882. [10]

PASSENGERS.**ARRIVED.**

Per Himalaya, str., from Haiphong—35 Chinese.

Per Asia, str., from Chinkiang—18 Chinese.

Per Volga, str., from Yokohama—for Hong Kong—Mr. S. Samla—for Batavia—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour—for Macau and Mr. and Mrs. Bagnold—for Japan—Mr. R. Moore—for Canton.

Per China, str., from Swatow—Mr. Millett, and 48 Chinese.

Per Ganges, str., from Shantou—52 Chinese.

Per Ganges, str., from Hainan—9 Chinese.

Per Tuanan, str., from Shanghai—Mr. Frank Wilson, and 37 Chinese.

Per China, str., from Swatow—109 Chinese each.

DEPARTED.

Per Siam, str., from Nagasaki—Mr. Otter, for Hainan—Mr. A. Young.

Per Egypt, str., for Mauritius—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Thorne, and 170 Chinese.

Per Nestor, str., for Swatow—Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Alford—for Amoy—Mrs. Lowe, and Miss Hindley.

REPORTS.

The British steamer C. T. Hook reports left Fuzhou on the 28th ult., had bad favourable wind with rain.

The German steamer Gieslach reports left Fuzhou on the 6th instant, had moderate wind steady monsoon and fine weather.

The British steamer Himalaya reports left Haiphong on the 5th instant, and had fine weather throughout with moderate S.E. wind.

The British steamer Goliath reports left Haiphong on the 31st instant, had moderate S.W. wind with rain.

The Chinese steamer Chusan reports left Shanghai on the 8th instant, first part having strong S.W. wind and sea; middle and latter part fine weather.

The British steamer Himalaya left the waters on the 4th instant, Amoy 5th instant, and Swatow 7th instant. "Swatow" to Amoy had light S.W. wind and fine weather; Amoy to Swatow had light S.W. winds, fine, with heavy atmosphere; Swatow to Hongkong had moderate W.B.W. to S.S.W. winds, fine, to Tongi, thence to port had occasional heavy S.W. squalls of rain. Arrived in harbour at 8 p.m. In Swatow—steamer Keedoo, Foochow, Chusan, Pescadore, Foochow, "Eloise," Tintin and Steamer. The strs. Foo and Damoo, left same day.

AMOY SHIPPING.

GENERAL.

July 8. Thales, British str., from Swatow.

1. Eider, British str., from Swatow.

1. Nansen, British str., from Foochow.

1. Helms, British bark, from Keelung.

1. Faicon, British str., from Tamsui.

3. Ajax, British str., from Hongkong.

3. Orion, British str., from Tamsui.

4. Aeolus, British str., from Shanghai.

5. Oakdale, British str., from Swatow.

June 29. 5. Deltic, British str., from Swatow.

30. E. v. Beaufort, Ger. bark, for Newchwang.

30. Swatow, British str., for Shanghai.

30. Allay, British str., for Taiwan.

July 1. Thales, British str., for Foochow.

1. Forwood, British str., for Swatow.

1. Name, British str., for Swatow.

3. Helms, British str., for Tamsui.

3. Vabian, Chinese str., for Swatow.

3. Pekin, British str., for Swatow.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

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NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, SLEAT'S SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &c.

FOR 1882.

With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY,

which is now in its

TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION, has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports of CHUNGHUNG, WLAUDIWOFFSK, MAA-
LACCA, and PENANG have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes the NEW
ORDERS IN COUNCIL for the Government of British Subjects in China and Japan, the Amend-
ment of TREATIES between RUSSIA and CHINA, the NEW TREATIES between the UNITED STATES and CHINA, the NEW TREATY between GERMANY and CHINA, a translation of the TREATY between SPAIN and ANNAM signed in 1850 &c.

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SAMOUE.....Messrs. Saville & Co.

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NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettigill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 8th February, 1882.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 10TH, 1882.

The extreme unfairness of examining the Government Central School on the same

lines as the Grant-in-Aid Schools is most

signally demonstrated by the Inspector of Schools in his report for last year. After

detailing the results of his test of the work done by the Central School, Dr. Erzer pronounces it to be satisfactory. "It is hardly possible," he continues, "to compare the Central School with any other school in the Colony, because, with the exception of the Diocesan School, which, as a boarding school, differs widely from the Central School, none other in the Colony combines English and Chinese teaching." The Diocesan School, which devotes part of every afternoon to Chinese teaching and gives the rest of the day to English teaching, does not submit the result of the Chinese teaching to Government examination, as it receives no grant for it. All the other schools in the Colony, which teach English, devote the whole of their school hours exclusively to English teaching. The Central School surrenders 2½ hours each day to Chinese teaching. Under these circumstances it seems to me that the above detailed results of the Central School examinations, with the exception of the case of the Lower School, compare favourably with the results of most Grant-in-Aid schools, are satisfactory. This favourable result, obtained under adverse circumstances, is due no doubt to the excellent organisation and discipline of the Central School, next to the superior qualifications of its trained Masters. [This tribute is well deserved, but come rather tardily and will scarcely compensate for the attempt made last year, by a surprise examination—which mine was sprung upon it by Governor HENNESSY—to bring discredit upon the institution. Dr. Erzer, however,

does good service to the institution in his last report by showing how far from infallible after all as a test for general efficiency are the examinations under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme.] Though its working has on the whole been eminently favourable, there are drawbacks in this Scheme which the Inspector very lucidly sets forth in paragraph 27 of his report. Having stated that he has observed several evil tendencies arising from some of the provisions of the Code, Dr. Erzer proceeds to enumerate them as follows:—"For instance, one-fourth of the annual grant earned by a school goes, according to the provisions of the Code, to the paid teacher as a personal bonus, there is among most of the native teachers a strong tendency, not only to neglect the religious teaching which is not examined into nor specially paid for by the Government, in favour of the particular subjects required by the Code, but also to seek to obtain a high grant by special cramming during the last few months of the year. Another objectionable expedient lately resorted to by some of the native teachers of these schools in Class I, also adopted with a view to obtain a high personal bonus, is the practice of admitting, at the beginning of the year, a much larger number of children than there is teaching power to provide for, and to 'select' out of the mass, and to drill in preference, the more intelligent portion of the scholars, but quietly to get rid, by neglect or otherwise, of the un-promising scholars. A further objectionable device of the same sort is the practice, which appears more generally to be setting in in all the boys' schools in Class I, and which consists in training boys chiefly for the lower standards of the scheme in which passes can be obtained at the examination with comparative ease, but to bring forward as few scholars as possible for the higher standards, in which the risk of failure is much greater. Thus, the liberality of the Cole appears to have engendered a mercenary spirit among many of the native masters of schools in Class I, and it seems that this very scheme, which was introduced to raise the standard of education in the Colony, is, as far as these schools in Class I are concerned, liable to an abuse tending to lower the standard of education materially." These remarks deserve very careful consideration on the part of the Government, for if Dr. Erzer's conclusions be well-founded—as they appear to be—it may be desirable to recommend a revision of the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme as applied in this Colony. Only native schools are specially referred to by Dr. Erzer in the passage above quoted, but although European teachers would, we should hope, not lay themselves open to the charge brought against the Chinese, the tendency of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme to encourage cramming is amply illustrated. It will be seen on the Inspector's showing, how unjust it was to compare the work of the Central School, as shown by the independent examination ordered by the GOVERNOR, with the results attained by other schools which had been working up all the year with the special object of being able to meet such an examination. So far as it is taught in the Central School as compared with that of other educational institutions in the Colony that examination was, as we stated at the time, utterly valueless.

Telegrams for Bangkok can go forward by mail closing at Singapore at 3 p.m. to-morrow, the 11th instant.

The British steamer Walla Castle went over to the British port of Kowloon Dock on Saturday morning and the steamer Selsley left the same day.

The Agent has received intelligence that the Messrs. Martindale steamer Nativ, left Sagon for this port at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer Belgrave, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the morning of the 7th inst. for this port and remained.

The Agent has received intelligence that the Messrs. Martindale's steamer Nativ, left Sagon for this port at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

The British steamer Monarch, which arrived at the British port of Kowloon on the 30th ult., brought intelligence of the melancholy death of Captain G. E. Hope, commander of the corvette Champion, at Honolulu, by a fall from his horse. The Champion left Honolulu for this station on the 16th ult., and intended to make the passage under sail.

According to a Yokohama contemporary, the vessel of the British Squadron on the China station expecting to be relieved will have to "lend a woe" before their rivals appear. The Advertiser, the "new Duke's" relief, is expected to leave the station, to get a relief crew from the steamer Orpheus, due in Hongkong about the end of December next.

The following account of the amount of bank notes in circulation in Hongkong during the month ending 30th June, 1882, is published in the Gazette:

BANKS.....AVERAGE AMOUNT
Oriental Bank Corporation.....\$357,633
Chancery & Oriental Bank of India, &c.....\$32,450
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, &c.....739,205
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....1,889,223
Total.....\$4,688,550

The Japanese Gazette says:—"The action between the Mien Biah Mail Steamship Company against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to recover \$5,000 with interest for the carriage, by the former company's vessel Mercur, of the United States mail from Shanghai to Yokohama on the 14th January, 1871, in which judgment was given in favor of the U.S. Mail, and the General Court here in March, 1881, in favor of the plaintiffs for \$2,168.74 with interest, has been, finally we presume, disposed of upon appeal to the Circuit Court of California, which has affirmed the judgment in favor of the plaintiffs and respondents. The decision of the court of appeal will be published when received."

A Tokio paper says that on the 25th ultimo a trial was held in the Japanese broads, a pair of bronze flower vases inlaid with gold and silver, and some other objects were presented to His Excellency Senhor da Graca, Governor of Macao and Portuguese Minister to Japan, on the part of the Emperor.

We note, by a copy of the annual report of directors of the City of London Fire Insurance Company, Limited (forwarded by the local agents, Messrs. G. R. Stevens & Co.), that the net profits of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1881, were £20,019.8s. 4d., and the balance of £20,019.8s. 4d. carried to next account. A premium of £20,019.8s. 4d. received from new shares was placed to reserve fund.

From the *Asian Daily News* we extract the following announcement:—"The Russians have appointed a Colonel to act as Consul at Kashgar, in Eastern Turkestan, the English authorities are considering the advisability of cultivating a more close and more friendly intercourse with the Chinese authorities in Turkestan. The work of inaugurating this new movement will be carried out by the Government, in favour of the British Subjects in China and Japan, the Amendment of Treaties between Russia and China, the New Treaties between the United States and China, the New Treaty between Germany and China, a translation of the Treaty between Spain and Annam signed in 1850 &c.

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dear for Jack, as an antiseptic for rheumatism, he allows him sufficient exercise: sixteen hours per day.

Irish landlords have a proverb which runs thus:—“Bitter an empty house than a bad tenant,” and I truly believe that our little master has grasped its moral, for we hear him continually ejaculating deep limericks. This is a very lively boy, and a “Sander” and it invokes blessings which contrast in a remarkable degree with his week-day character; that he has paid Jack with dollars at 4½ and 4½ gives him some; that he allows bantams and very often receives a large percentage thereby. “Moby from the Dog” does not “ignore.” Indeed, Sir, I could enlarge at length upon a variety of prominent truths relating to the life and manners of the Chinese, and of their vessels, &c., and to show they are destined in the Colony until they are reduced to penury and destitution, but perhaps I have already said more than policy might have prompted.

I would call the attention of our Shipping Master to this, for he has the opportunity to learn the facts herein stated. I would also suggest that the “says” and “vows of shipmasters” shall be submitted to the Board of Trade for the evidence of our abused seamen.

In conclusion, Sir, I thank you extremely for the opportunity you have afforded me of communicating to the public the results of my experience, which I trust will tend to remove from the general character of the British seaman the stigma of a foul disgrace—I remain, Sir, yours respectfully, JAMES C. KIRKBY.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882.

[No article had appeared in our columns impugning the character of British mariners as men as a class.—ED. D.P.]

HIOGO

Considerable improvement is said by the Bullock Shippers to have been introduced this year into the preparation of the Kaga tea, which accordingly are in great demand among the foreign merchants in Kobe.

It is stated that Mr. Okamoto Tadashi, formerly Chief Secretary of Hioyo Ken, has arranged with several gentlemen to establish a timber company at Hioyo with a view to export timber direct to China.

The Nishi Nichi Shinbun states that on the 10th ultimo, while a quantity of ammunition required for rifle practice was being conveyed from the magazine in the Osaka garrison to the range, an explosion took place, by which a sergeant and a soldier were seriously wounded.—Japan Mail.

YOKOHAMA

It is now stated that during the recent inundation at Kusumi, the Kanda-machi marsh along the river was dredged by the Japanese authorities.

A telegram received at the head quarters of the Liberal party on the 28th ultimo announces that Albara Naobumi, the would-be assassin of Mr. Itaya, has been condemned to penal servitude for life.

It is reported that some people in Sannuki have decided to lay a railway from the port of Tadotsu to the well-known Kimpuka shrine in Maruyama, and that the work will shortly be commenced.

We learn that Kim Shin and three other Koreans, who have lately completed their course of study in the military band, have applied to be admitted into the Naval College with a view to learn shipbuilding and engineering.

It is reported that the Japanese Government has decided to pay £100,000 to the family of the late General M. Nakaboshi, and also that Mr. Katsu, ex-Minister of War, has invited subscriptions for defraying the expense of a monument to be erected to the memory of the deceased.

We learn that to-day, the 1st inst., a Bureau for the control of kerosene oil is to be opened in the Home Department under the superintendence of Mr. Taki, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Ministry. The new Bureau will be in the new office will be headed by a foreign teacher and three or four officers from the Engineering College.

A native paper states that the Keimetsu Company at Mats, Tokyo, has attained so great proficiency in manufacturing paint and varnish, that their stores are in no respect inferior to those imported from abroad. The Naval Department has therefore determined to use these native-made imported materials. It is added that, should the English fail to supply them, the native-made paint and varnish can be easily dispensed with, the imports of Japan will be decreased by an annual sum of about five hundred thousand yen.

A sad occurrence happened in the evening of the 26th ultimo. Shortly after the P. & O. steamer *Sunderland*, with the English mail on board, passed the northern fallow ground in shack, the ship suddenly fell over on her side, and at once thrown out, boats lowered, the engines reversed, and lost over sent afloat; but all with no avail; as the unfortunate man never rose to the surface. Considering that every Malay is a born swimmer, it is most probable that the seaman was swum under the counter and killed by a blow from the screw.

Various native papers now deny the report which established our editor's correctness, and state that the unfortunate victim, a certain member of the household of Prince Arisugawa, had died from cholera. They state that Lady Atenko, eighth daughter of the late Kuni-ko-Miya, is seriously ill in the palace of her relative, Prince Higashii Fushimi. She is said to be still under medical treatment. The rashness of unwarantable assertion indulged in by the Tokyo *Shimbun*, in this case, may be productive of serious disturbance. What is the Prince Arisugawa's feelings when the rumour of his child's death reaches him in Japan and foreign papers on his return to Europe? The frivolity of the Japanese press is only equalled by its recklessness. The conductors of ephemeral publications seem to have no realization of their responsibility.

The Hioyo Shinbun says that the people in Wakayama and its environs, in Noto province, are such bigoted followers of Buddhism, that when a certain French missionary, residing at Nitagata, went there lately, every inn-keeper refused to provide him accommodation.

He communicated with the local police authorities, and even with their assistance he could barely obtain lodgings. Hearing of the intrusion of the missionary, the priests and their followers held a meeting to consider what steps should be adopted to prevent the diffusion of the foreign religion. The people of that locality believe that Christianity is more infectious than cholera, and that anyone who even treads on the footprints of a missionary is liable to be tainted with it; therefore, prompted by the Buddhist priest, they convened among themselves that should the unknown missionary remain for several days, they would kill him and burn his body to ashes, all intercessions with them who should violate this agreement, and to refuse them any assistance in case even of such a disaster as fire or flood. This state of affairs caused the mission to seek safety in flight.—Japan Mail.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY, 8th July.
MICHIGAN.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand..... \$101
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 394
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 394
Credit, at 4 months' sight..... 394
Discounted Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 310
On Paris.—Bank Bills, on demand..... 474
Credit, at 4 months' sight..... 484
On BOMBAY.—Bank 3 days' sight..... 225
On SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight..... 722
Private, 30 days' sight..... 722
Shares, 30 days' sight..... 722

Luxtons have been placed at \$128 per share for cash and \$120 and \$130 for the end of August, and China Shares at 172½ per share for cash and \$174 for the end of the month. A few Steam-boats have changed hands at \$1 premium for cash and more are wanted at the same figure. Banks and Docks quite.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—120 per cent premium. The Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, no dividend.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,600 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share ex dividend.

Kangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 850 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$225 per share ex dividend.

On Taikoo Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 145 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$108 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$320 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 per cent premium.

Tongking, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$21 premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—3 per cent premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$82 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$105 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$172½ per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Dobsonites)—1 per cent premium.

Lung-Sugar Redding Company, Limited—\$128 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$131 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loans of 1877—\$107 million.

Chinese Imperial Loans of 1878—9 percent, prem.

Chinese Imperial Loans of 1881—2½ per cent, prem.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

FROM MEERS, BACON & CO'S. HARBOR.

SUMMER—JULY, 1882.

SUMMER—

EXTRACTS.

THE LEAF AND THE BOOK.
Across the meadow land together
A youth and many maidens stray'd,
Where grasses grow, and purple heather,
Mild sheep graze green slopes of sun and shade.
At last beside the river waste,
He took his book—this love's page,
One fallen willow leaf secreted,
Then slowly folded down the pugs.
Next year the maiden slowly strolling
Alone beside the river's brier,
Saw another time to winter rolling,
And rested there to think of him.
Her eyes with sorrow's tint were shaded,
For book still pictured youth and age—
The fallen willow leaf had faded.

Where he had folded down the page
Years after she wondered forth;
In winter time she wandered forth;
Great forest trees with storms were shaken,
Sent from the Kingdom of the North.
She found the spot where they were shaded
Before he left her for remove,
No willow leaf the book received,
But life's end was folded down!

CLEMENT SCOTT.

COTTON-A-WONDERFUL PLANT.

Since I have studied the character of all the great Southern agricultural staples, and the special relations of each of them to the life and civilization of the people, the pre-muniments given to cotton does not seem strange or unaccountable. It is a wonderful and peculiar plant in its adaptation to the varieties of soil and general environment which it finds in different parts of the country in which it is grown and also in its relation to some features in the character of the people who are engaged in its culture. It will grow on almost any soil and in almost any possible situation, in the latitude in which it belongs. Where the soil is generous the quantity of the fibre which is produced shows that the plant has very great power of assimilation and appropriation for whatever elements of nutrition are contained in its food supply. On the other hand, if the soil is excessively poor and sterile, cotton will still grow. It now wastes no strength or food on stem or leaf, but puts all its material and force into flower and seed. It is the fact that cotton is a seed fibre that makes it so valuable to this country. If it were the fibre of the stem or bark, as is the case with flax or hemp, much of the land of the cotton region, and much of the cultivation employed upon it, would be entirely inadequate to the production of the fibre in paying quantities. But nature cares more for seed, of course, than for anything else, and in making the seed of the cotton plant she makes the fibre which is of so great value; and in soil almost utterly barren, and with scarcely any cultivation, there will still be matured on each dwarfed and stunted plant, a few bolls of fairly good, marketable cotton.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

ARTIFICIAL QUININE. M. J. Maunéen, distinguished French chemist, has definitely announced verbally that he has succeeded in making quinine artificially, that is to say, without buying recourse to the natural bark. He does not wish to announce the details of his process just yet, as he does not consider them perfect; but he has deposited a sealed packet containing an account of them with the Secretary of the French Academy of Sciences. M. Maunéen's announcement is quite clear and distinct, and his reputation as a philosopher is too high for him to imperil it by a premature or ill-considered statement; we may therefore, take M. Maunéen's word that he has succeeded in making artificial quinine. The next question is that of cost. Quinine, or rather its sulphate—the form in which it is generally administered—has been rising steadily for the last fifteen years, the latest Mining Law quotation being 10s per ounce, as against 4s, 9d per ounce in 1867, and the demand for it is increasing steadily. Its importance may be guessed when we remember that without it India and our tropical possessions generally would be little better than European graveyards. If M. Maunéen has succeeded in making artificial quinine at a cheaper rate than by extracting it from bark he has both fame and fortune before him; and the Persian-bark plantations of South America, India, Ceylon, and Java, whether natural or artificial, may be cut down for firewood. If, on the contrary, he can only produce it at a dearer rate, he will have achieved a result that will bring down his name to posterity as the first chemist who succeeded in the artificial formation of a vegetable alkaloid. It may not be out of place to mention that maize, the first of the large and brilliant family of coal-tar dyes, was discovered by Mr. Perkin while he was endeavouring to form artificial quinine.

THE ST. GOTTHARD RAILWAY. The completion of the tunnel and the railway through the St. Gotthard has been the occasion of a series of festivities in the surrounding districts, and particularly at Lucerne. On the arrival of General of the train taking the Italian guests to attend the opening of the railway the local authorities gave a banquet in their honour. Signor Bacchini proposed a toast to the success of the tunnel, maintaining that this colossal work would tend to promote peace and civilization, and would still further establish intimate relations between Italy and Germany.

This was received with great applause. Herr von Kettell, in responding, said he was happy to observe the marked progress that Italy had made, especially as it had been by her rulers. He proposed the health of the Queen of Italy, which was also heartily applauded. The toast of the new railway and tunnel, as set forth in the official programme published by the directors, is "to promote the interests between Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, to investigate the maritime and commercial power of Italy, to give new life to the old commercial highway of the Rhine, and to reduce the distances between Germany and the Mediterranean coasts."

A way into Italy never failed to be an object of interest to every man or woman, from the rude Teuton intruder, attracted by the fame of the luxuriant figs and grapes of Tuscany, to the blooming English bride anxious to enjoy her honeymoon in dulgence and parade her nuptial glory at the Castle of the Pindus. But nature had ruined the Alps between Italy and the strait which so loved that country as the best after their own, and from Hannibal to Napoleon an Alpine journey had always been afeat to be undertaken with deliberation and recompensed with proud complacency. There is an end now of all natural obstacles. Art has been at work about that great mountain chain with such skill and perseverance that a traveller can now sit still in his railway carriage all along the journey, and wake to be told that he has crossed the Alps without seeing them. At the close of the last century there were only two independent carriage roads across the mountains—the Col de Turin and the Brenner. Before railways were invented 18-wheel tracks were opened to the trade; most of them magnificient thoroughfares, but no sooner was the iron road at work than bold engineers foretold that "whatever a diligence had been made to go a train would be sure to follow." And so it was to a great extent. The Scammoning and the Brenner, the Giovi and the Mout Cenis, the Pontets and the

Savona line, and finally the St. Gotthard, were all planned within the period between 1830 and 1840, and all the five railroads across the Julian, Carnic, Friulian, Lessonian and Graian Alps, the one on the border of the Maritime Alps, and the first across the Apennines, are now completed. Independently of shortness or cheapness, this St. Gotthard route will always be recommended on the score of beauty, for it has at all times been considered the most picturesque of all Alpine passes. The St. Gotthard Railway takes its start from the finest of all Swiss lakes, that of the Four Lakes at Lucerne, it travels along the Bay of Uri to Bluden, in sight of the most sublime mountain scenery in the world; and it ends at the Lakes Maggiore, Lugano, Varese, and Como, that group of Italian lakes which surpass in loneliness all other lakes, and the beauty of which there is nothing comparable in Italy itself. It is true that the Devil's Bridge, the Urner Loob, the romantic Ursprung, and the other awful wonders of the upper range of the pass, will remain invisible to the traveller, lying 2,000 or 3,000 feet right above his head, as he travels through the tunnel. But he still ascends a long track of the valley of the Reuss—the narrowest, most rugged, and precipitous of all Alpine valleys—and goes down the Leventina or Ticino valley one of the broadest, sunniest, and smoothest, and the contrast between the frown of the north and the smile of the south, the transition from darkness to light will strike him more forcibly now than he passes from one to the other under the tunnel from end to end in 40 minutes, than when he had to climb up either on foot or shod in the lumbering diligences for 12 hours.

K EATING'S INSECT POWDER. BEES, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by K EATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. An exterminator bodies the animal of that kind which is most injurious to all Alpine passes. The St. Gotthard Railway takes its start from the finest of all Swiss lakes, that of the Four Lakes at Lucerne, it travels

along the Bay of Uri to Bluden, in sight of the most sublime mountain scenery in the world; and it ends at the Lakes Maggiore, Lugano, Varese, and Como, that group of Italian lakes which surpass in loneliness all other lakes, and the beauty of which there is nothing comparable in Italy itself. It is true that the Devil's Bridge, the Urner Loob, the romantic Ursprung, and the other awful wonders of the upper range of the pass, will remain invisible to the traveller, lying 2,000 or 3,000 feet right above his head, as he travels through the tunnel. But he still ascends a long track of the valley of the Reuss—the narrowest, most rugged, and precipitous of all Alpine valleys—and goes down the Leventina or Ticino valley one of the broadest, sunniest, and smoothest, and the contrast between the frown of the north and the smile of the south, the transition from darkness to light will strike him more forcibly now than he passes from one to the other under the tunnel from end to end in 40 minutes, than when he had to climb up either on foot or shod in the lumbering diligences for 12 hours.

E. GASSUM BHOY. FURNITURE & WATERHOUSE. Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, and 16. BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Opposite the City Hall, Liverpool. HOUSES OF REPUTATION THROUGHOUT THE SEVEN NATIONS. FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c., FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A GOOD SELECTION OF BOOKS. Some Choice Oil Paintings and Water Colours. Chromes, Engravings, &c. A few pieces of Genuine Old Porcelain and other Ware. CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS. Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [1133]

FOR SALE. CHAS. HEIDEGGER'S, CHAMPAGNE 1874. "WENNSTADT." 920 per case of 3 dozen pints.
919 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LE GOVILLE. S24 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER'S MARGUAUX. S7.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
92.50 per case of 3 dozen pints.
CHATEAU LA ROCHE. S12 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT. S5 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
S6 per case of 3 dozen pints.

SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 26th March, 1881. [124]

FOR SALE, CHEAP. TWO New Gebhart's Bottlers, 20 H.P. each, nominal: 110 H.P. VERTICAL BOILER, with a pair of Engines and Gear attached for working Sifts or Geese, 1 Double CYCLONE, DONKEY ENGINE, 4 Small BOILERS, 2 STEAM WINCHES, LADDERS, &c., 1 PORTABLE ENGINE of fifteen 1,000 gallons of water per minute, 2 STEEL PIPE, 1 CRANE, 1 JET CRANE, 1 TURNING LATHE, 2 BISCUIT MACHINES, 1 COPPER COOKING APPARATUS AND CONDENSER, 3 COOKING RANGES, A BELLEVILLE'S PATENT 4t inch FLEXIBLE SHEET WASHER, mounted on a Patent Rail, 2 DEUTZ FORCE PUMPS, 35 IRON AXLESTRIES. A quantity of CHAIN, CANDELS, in sizes from 1/2 to 34 inch. For particulars apply to J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer, Queen's Road, 1881.

"LEONHARDI QUELLE" NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER. Bottled at the Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 24 Dose, Pints, 33 per Case. PUSTAU & Co. Sole Agents, German Water-work Company, Hongkong, 14th February, 1882. [1336]

N O W O N S A L E. BOUND VOLUMES of the China Overland Trade Report for the Year 1881. Price TEN DOLLARS. Apply at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, January, 1882.

S U N S H I N G. DEALER IN SILKS. Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Chao Shawls, Lacquered and Fray Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ENGRAVED ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c., NO. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Note.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar high name.

SUN SHING. Hongkong, 1st May, 1881. [1280]

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & T. TREVOR, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAIR & Sons, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD/KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, January, 1887. [127]

T. ALGAR & CO. COMPANY. HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, RENTS COLLECTED, BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS.

MOURNING STATIONERY, &c. MONUMENTS ERECTED, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [129]

N O W O N S A L E. IMPERIAL QUARTO.

E N G L I S H A N D C H I N E S E DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANGARIN PUNCTUATION. An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivaled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and science generally, whether the rapid advance of foreign civilization has created them, or the Chinese themselves. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the second being carefully marked as the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English types correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast improvement in the appearance of the work. They are, however, achieving a distinct and previously attained, and despising those vast margins and vacant spaces which have hitherto characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—

Chalmers' Vocabulary contains 16,000 Chinese characters, and Mathews' English Chinese Dictionary, about 100,000 words. This work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 300,000 Chinese characters.

Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language regards the work as the best guide to him.

The Chinese have of late years written more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate effectively with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to those who frequent the Chinese ports fully equipped for a visit of three months or more.

To parties resident in England and interested in China, it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

A Large REDUCTION in PRICE is made to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.

LONDON: TRUBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.

HONGKONG: DAILY PRESS OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

SUN SHING. The achievements of the Moscovite warriors seem indeed to have been surprising,

and finally, the St. Gotthard, was all planned within the period between 1830 and 1840, and all the five railroads across the Julian, Carnic, Friulian, Lessonian and Graian Alps, the one on the border of the Maritime Alps, and the first across the Apennines, are now completed. Independently of shortness or cheapness, this St. Gotthard route will always be recommended on the score of beauty, for it has at all times been considered the most picturesque of all Alpine passes. The St. Gotthard Railway takes its start from the finest of all Swiss lakes, that of the Four Lakes at Lucerne, it travels

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WOOLN GOODS. BOMBAY, 10 lbs., per piece. 12 lbs., per piece. 15 lbs., per piece. 20 lbs., per piece. 25 lbs., per piece. 30 lbs., per piece. 35 lbs., per piece. 40 lbs., per piece. 45 lbs., per piece. 50 lbs., per piece. 55 lbs., per piece. 60 lbs., per piece. 65 lbs., per piece. 70 lbs., per piece. 75 lbs., per piece. 80 lbs., per piece. 85 lbs., per piece. 90 lbs., per piece. 95 lbs., per piece. 100 lbs., per piece. 105 lbs., per piece. 110 lbs., per piece. 115 lbs., per piece. 120 lbs., per piece. 125 lbs., per piece. 130 lbs., per piece. 135 lbs., per piece. 140 lbs., per piece. 145 lbs., per piece. 150 lbs., per piece. 155 lbs., per piece. 160 lbs., per piece. 165 lbs., per piece. 170 lbs., per piece. 175 lbs., per piece. 180 lbs., per piece. 185 lbs., per piece. 190 lbs., per piece. 195 lbs., per piece. 200 lbs., per piece. 205 lbs., per piece. 210 lbs., per piece. 215 lbs., per piece. 220 lbs., per piece. 225 lbs., per piece. 230 lbs., per piece. 235 lbs., per piece. 240 lbs., per piece. 245 lbs., per piece. 250 lbs., per piece. 255 lbs., per piece. 260 lbs., per piece. 265 lbs., per piece. 270 lbs., per piece. 275 lbs., per piece. 280 lbs., per piece. 285 lbs., per piece. 290 lbs., per piece. 295 lbs., per piece. 300 lbs., per piece. 305 lbs., per piece. 310 lbs., per piece. 315 lbs., per piece. 320 lbs., per piece. 325 lbs., per piece. 330 lbs., per piece. 335 lbs., per piece. 340 lbs., per piece. 345 lbs., per piece. 350 lbs., per piece. 355 lbs., per piece. 360 lbs., per piece. 365 lbs., per piece. 370 lbs., per piece. 375 lbs., per piece. 380 lbs., per piece. 385 lbs., per piece. 390 lbs., per piece. 395 lbs., per piece. 400 lbs., per piece. 405 lbs., per piece. 410 lbs., per piece. 415 lbs., per piece. 420 lbs., per piece. 425 lbs., per piece. 430 lbs., per piece. 435 lbs., per piece. 440 lbs., per piece. 445 lbs., per piece. 450 lbs., per piece. 455 lbs., per piece. 460 lbs., per piece. 465 lbs., per piece. 470 lbs., per piece. 475 lbs., per piece. 480 lbs., per piece. 485 lbs., per piece. 490 lbs., per piece. 495 lbs., per piece. 500 lbs., per piece. 505 lbs., per piece. 510 lbs., per piece. 515 lbs., per piece. 520 lbs., per piece. 525 lbs., per piece. 530 lbs., per piece. 535 lbs., per piece. 540 lbs., per piece. 545 lbs., per piece. 550 lbs., per piece. 555 lbs., per piece. 560 lbs., per piece. 565 lbs., per piece. 570 lbs., per piece. 575 lbs., per piece. 580 lbs., per piece. 585 lbs., per piece. 590 lbs., per piece. 595 lbs., per piece. 600 lbs., per piece. 605 lbs., per piece. 610 lbs., per piece. 615 lbs., per piece. 620 lbs., per piece. 625 lbs., per piece. 630 lbs., per piece. 635 lbs., per piece. 640 lbs., per piece. 645 lbs., per piece. 650 lbs., per piece. 655 lbs., per piece. 660 lbs., per piece. 665 lbs., per piece. 670 lbs., per piece. 675 lbs., per piece. 680 lbs., per piece. 685 lbs., per piece. 690 lbs., per piece. 695 lbs., per piece. 700 lbs., per piece. 705 lbs., per piece. 710 lbs., per piece. 715 lbs., per piece. 720 lbs., per piece. 725 lbs., per piece. 730 lbs., per piece. 735 lbs., per piece. 740 lbs., per piece. 745 lbs., per piece. 750 lbs., per piece. 755 lbs., per piece. 760 lbs., per piece. 765 lbs., per piece. 770 lbs., per piece. 775 lbs., per piece. 780 lbs., per piece. 785 lbs., per piece. 790 lbs., per piece. 795 lbs., per piece. 800 lbs., per piece. 805 lbs., per piece. 810 lbs., per piece. 815 lbs., per piece. 820 lbs., per piece. 825 lbs., per piece. 830 lbs., per piece. 835 lbs., per piece. 840 lbs., per piece. 845 lbs., per piece. 850 lbs., per piece. 855 lbs., per piece. 860 lbs., per piece. 865 lbs., per piece. 870 lbs., per piece. 875 lbs., per piece. 880 lbs., per piece. 885 lbs., per piece. 890 lbs., per piece. 895 lbs., per piece. 900 lbs., per piece. 905 lbs., per piece. 910 lbs., per piece. 915 lbs., per piece. 920 lbs., per piece. 925 lbs., per piece. 930 lbs., per piece. 935 lbs., per piece. 940 lbs., per piece. 945 lbs., per piece. 950 lbs., per piece. 955 lbs., per piece. 960 lbs., per piece. 965 lbs., per piece. 970 lbs., per piece. 975 lbs., per piece. 980 lbs., per piece. 985 lbs., per piece.